

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME XI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1880.

Single Copies 5 Cents

NUMBER 12

WILMINGTON POST

ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is \$1 00 per year; six months 75 cents.

All communications on business should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

THE CONVENTION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, WILL MEET IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH, ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1880, FOR THE PURPOSE OF NOMINATING TWO ELECTORS AT LARGE, AND STATE OFFICERS. BY ORDER OF STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

General News.

The Senate of Rhode Island have rejected the amendment to the constitution giving school suffrage to women.

Mr. Parker C. Chandler, the representative of Massachusetts on the Sherman National Committee, states that a Massachusetts Sherman club is just about to be organized there, and is to be put in active work all over the state.

Heavy gales are blowing, and there are heavy snow storms in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Utah, Kansas, and nearly all over the north.

It is evident that the N. Y. Times and its crew are frightened nearly to death by Sherman's constantly increasing strength. This is shown by its mean slanders at Sherman and its servile laudations of Grant.

A party of 100 colored people left Cincinnati for New York, on their way to Africa. They came from Arkansas, and are leaving their homes intending to form a colony in Liberia, where they can enjoy privileges which they say are denied them in the state which they have left. They have about \$50,000 in money.

The Coffin family are to observe with commemorative exercises, in October next, at Nantucket, Mass., the two hundredth anniversary of the death of Frislar Coffin, the first of their name who settled in this country. They expect the reunion to last three days, Oct. 1, 2 and 3.

To-day is called Good Friday, on account of the benefits believed by all Christians to have been conferred on humanity by the crucifixion of Jesus. The Saxons named it Long Friday, from the protracted religious services formerly held on this day, and the Germans term it Still Friday, from the solemn silence observed in the churches.

Chief-Justice Daly delivered his annual address upon the "Geographical Work of the World in 1878 and 1879," before the American Geographical Society, at their rooms in West Twenty-ninth street. The lecture was of the usual exhaustive character, embracing a resume of explorations and discoveries by governmental and private agencies during the years in question. An important achievement has been the completion of the measurement of an arc of the meridian by a system of triangles extending from the northernmost of the Shetland Islands, in latitude 61° north, to the borders of the Sahara Desert in Africa, latitude 34° north. This work was successfully completed last September. The great difficulty was to extend the line of triangulation from the coast of Europe to the coast of Africa, which, after many failures, was finally accomplished by means of the electric light.

President Hayes has received a letter from Bishop Nestor of the Greek Church in Alaska, saying that the members of the Greek Church in Alaska number between 8,000 and 9,000 people. The Bishop wants steps to be taken to protect these people.

Daniel Drew originated the term "watered stock." He was a drover in early life, and one day when a party desired to sell him some inflated stock, said: "That stock makes me think of old farmer Brooks, up in 'Put,' who used salt and water his stock to make the cattle weigh heavy when he sold them." The broker told the story in the street, and it became an adage.

At a Conservative meeting held in Hackney, Sir Stafford Northcote se-

verely condemned Gladstone, for using offensive language toward Austria. Gladstone, in a recent speech, said the Emperor had called him a pestilent fellow. The meeting was very uproarious, owing to the presence of a number of Liberals. Sir Stafford Northcote was obliged to bring his speech to a close on account of the disturbance.

Gen. Grant is still in Texas, receiving civilities.

Several Democratic papers are urging Col. William Johnson of Charlotte, for Governor.

Halifax is promising itself a fine time the coming summer. His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and her Royal Highness the Princess Louise are expected to spend a portion of the season in that city, and this fact is said to have induced many people from the upper provinces and the United States to spend the summer there. Besides, Princes Victor and George, sons of the Prince of Wales, are to visit the port in her Majesty's steamship *Bacchante*, new at Jamaica. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold will also, it is reported, pay a visit to this continent, and the Holigensians, of course, expect to receive him with the other scions of royalty.

The Democrats of Pittsburg held ten local conventions to elect delegates to the state convention. In every convention the Tilden men carried things before them by an overwhelming majority. The entire delegation, eighteen strong, was instructed to vote for Tilden all the time until they were either beaten or had won. In several conventions resolutions denouncing Senator Wallace, and condemning his course in Congress, were passed almost unanimously.

Of the twenty-nine papers published by colored men in the United States all but seven are in the south. Seven are printed in North Carolina, three in Tennessee, three in Louisiana, two each in Alabama, Texas and Missouri, and one each in Mississippi, Virginia and Kentucky. Washington City has two of them, New York two, and Kansas California and Pennsylvania one each.

THE BEST BILL PASSED!

The best bill authorizing the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad passed both branches of the General Assembly on Friday. The vote in the Senate stood 36 to 11, and in the House 89 to 21. It will be seen that most of the western Republicans voted for the bill. Most, if not all, the amendments were voted down, and Best is master of the situation. Best means John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which now controls a line from Baltimore to Danville via Lynchburg, and has a charter from Danville to Statesville, and thus will control the great trunk through the mountains in the interest of Baltimore. Good bye! North Carolina! Welcome outside monopolies! We shall give next week a full history of the rise, progress and consummation of this stupendous grab.

The Strongest and Most Available.

John Sherman will not withdraw. He is a candidate, is in earnest and will remain in the field. In all his undertakings he has been successful. Defeat has never perched upon his banner! The more he is discussed as a Presidential candidate the stronger he grows, and it is already manifest that of all the candidates named he is really the strongest and most available. His Republicanism is conceded by all. His record, public and private, is without stain. His nomination would not put the party on the defensive. His management of the finances has won universal confidence. His nomination will be followed by an overwhelming election.—*Elizabeth City Carolinian*.

Capt. Thos. A. Jerome seized 1,200 cigars the other day, packed in an old trunk with false insides and bottom, and a knot-hole about half an inch in diameter in the bottom. The main cavity of the trunk contained nothing but old clothes, and was sent from Sagua la Grande, Cuba, in the bark *Mary Stuart*. The cigars were closely packed in the false aperture of the trunk. The smuggling Spaniard to whom the old trunk was directed, was considerably taken aback by the exposure and went back much on his 1,200 cigars. It is said that nearly every vessel sailing from the West Indies contains such baggage as this.

The first American patent for an invention was issued to Samuel Hopkins of New York, July 31, 1790, and was for an improved method of making pearlsh and potash. It is written in a plain, round, old fashioned hand, is signed by George Washington, and certified by "Ed." Randolph, Attorney-General, as being conformable to the act of Congress to promote the useful arts, and its delivery to the grantee is certified by Thomas Jefferson, with the seal of the United States.

Changing Sentiment at the South

From the New Orleans Times, Feb. 23.

We have recently seen, or rather here at home, another striking indication of the changed relation of the south and of southern statesmen and thinkers toward the nation. In the noble and classic oration of the Hon. Thomas J. Semmes, pronounced at the unveiling of the Washington Artillery monument on the 23d, there several remarkable and significant passages pertinent to the present discussion. After sketching, with a few masterly strokes, the historical course which culminated in the civil war, he proceeded to say that "the result of the war has been unification of system and consolidation of interests. Ever since the cessation of hostilities the centrifugal forces of the political system have been operating with extraordinary energy. Day by day the states have declined in importance and power. State pride and state love are gradually fading beneath the splendor of centralized power. * * * Stateship which conferred citizenship, is displaced by citizenship independent of stateship. * * * All this plainly tells us that the cause for which the hero dead sacrificed their lives is lost indeed." The orator proceeded to say that the wounds of the war have been healed, but the ideas evolved by the war have since controlled and directed the development of the nation. "Can any one expect to stem the current of ideas of which the new nation is the evolution?" Reaction is not to be expected. Therefore, we look to the future "not for the vindication of political doctrines which the logic of events has demonstrated to be speculative theories, but for the physical, intellectual and social development of this southern land, which has blossomed with sublime effort and is odorous with the flowers of devoted valor." Mr. Semmes then went on to remark that it is thought that the science of the nineteenth century has solved the problem of governing masses of people inhabiting a vast and diversified territory—a problem which to philosophers seems so difficult. Railroads, telegraphs and telephones have annihilated space. Power entrusted to distant officers is no longer a source of apprehension to central authority, while the network of free institutions, spread throughout the states, is an element of conservatism forming a protection against the aggression of centralism. And after concluding this subject, Mr. Semmes said: "If these views be correct, the patriot may contemplate with the magnificent future, and allowing his heart to swell with the pride of a disappointed grandeur, feel no regret for the loss of political theories once considered necessary for the preservation of constitutional government and the maintenance of individual liberty."

Victor M. Rose writes to the N. Y. Sun from Kemper City, Texas, as follows, which will be admitted to be a grotesque mixture of truth and absurdity:

The Bob Tombs sort are Grant men and seek to destroy the republic because they could not dominate it, and like Samson of old, would pull down this fabric upon themselves, so that the crash had destroyed the Philistine within. They have no future. The Hamptons and Nicholises are traders, and deliberately sacrificed Mr. Tilden in the interests of themselves. They are ambitious, and imagine they have a glorious future. The clique of which Lochrane is an exponent are a species of fungi adhering to all social confederacies, of which the late Judas Iscariot was a worthy exemplar. They anticipate a future of corruption, Grant Rings, &c. These men would vote for Grant doubtless, but they represent the southern sentiment just as the three tailors did the municipality of London.

Unhappy King Cetywayo is confined in a narrow cell, and only permitted to walk on the ramparts accompanied by a sentinel. The parapet of the wall is high above his head, so that flight by the poor fellow has grown so stiff and unwieldy, from confinement, change of habit and diet, that it is as much as he can do to keep himself steady on his legs during the long and dreary promenade upon the stone pavement, with the two military guardians dragging their slow steps behind him. He is most desirous to cross the sea and see Queen Victoria, who, he believes, will entertain him sumptuously, and punish the soldiers who have destroyed his mealie fields, burned his kraals, and killed his young men.

The N. Y. Sun:—When Grant comes to be slaughtered in the convention—the Green Mountain candidate may loom up like the snow clad peaks of his native state.

The village of Samana, San Domingo, was nearly all burned by fire. The buildings covered six acres, and included the Custom House.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, in a curious tract compares the relative cost of religion, living, education, rum and tobacco. Rum costs the country yearly \$667,638,502; religion, \$47,636,450; and education, \$95,406,727. Rum, she says, costs each person \$17 a year, whether they drink it or not. The question naturally arises, why no, drink it, then?

How to get rich—go to work and work like a man.

CITY ITEMS.

Chow Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Shout the glad tidings.

There were no interments in Oakdale this week.

Numerous entertainments will be given after Lent.

Never stop to talk in church after the sermon is over.

Criminal Court convenes on the first Monday in April.

Lager Beer is now brought to this city in refrigerator cars.

There were no interments in the Catholic Cemetery this week.

A mince pie at bed time is the shortest route to the menagerie.

The churches will be beautifully decorated with flowers to-day.

Three persons were immersed at the First Baptist church last Sunday night.

There was only one interment in Bellevue Cemetery this week, that of a child.

Two car loads of corn were brought to this city by the way of the Cincinnati railroad.

In Pine Forest Cemetery there have been five interments this week, two adults and three children.

The Little Giant Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, celebrated its eleventh anniversary on Monday last.

The Register of Deeds has issued but two marriage licenses this week, both of which were for white couples.

The freight business has fallen off considerably lately, and the railroad boys are having an easy time.

Capt. E. W. Manning is making an addition of seven rooms to his hotel at Wrightsville, together with other improvements.

The Rev. T. Page Ricard, had another proof of the appreciation of his congregation on Thursday night. He was again panned.

Valentine Kurz, a German about 58 years of age, was found dead in the woods about three miles from this city on Sunday last.

Captain John H. Allen has been appointed superintendent of the construction train of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

There will be a grand entertainment given on next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to raise funds for the completion of St. Luke's Church.

The truck firms were somewhat injured by the cold snap on Thursday morning. Capt. F. M. Wooten is said to have lost heavily in green peas.

Good Friday was very generally observed in this city. The banks, Produce Exchange, business houses on the wharf and City Hall were closed.

The Revenue Cutter *Colfax* while on a cruise up and down the coast, a few days since, encountered three large whales, the average length of each whale being about fifty feet.

John Wells, a young white man, hailing from Onslow county, was committed to jail during the week to answer the charge of larceny at the next term of the Criminal Court.

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Mr. O'Connor of South Carolina, providing for a survey of the proposed inland line of ship navigation between the Cape Fear and the St. John rivers, Florida.

A little colored girl about 5 years of age, was burned to death a few days ago, on the plantation of Mr. S. C. Fullwood of Brunswick county. Her clothing became ignited and her entire body was soon enveloped in the flames. Her cries brought assistance.

Orange Presbytery met at Washington on the 24th inst.; Fayetteville Presbytery at Laurel Hill church, Richmond county, on the 21st of April; Mecklenburg Presbytery, at Dallas, on the 19th inst.; Wilmington Presbytery, at Brown Marsh Church, Bladen county, on the 25th inst.

CONFIRMATION.—On the evening of Good Friday, Rev. G. D. Bernheimer, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, administered the rite of confirmation to 4 girls and 3 boys.

Bishop Atkinson visited St. Mark's Episcopal church last Sunday, at the morning services, and administered the rite of confirmation to 18 persons. At night the Bishop was at St. John's where he preached, and afterwards confirmed 10 persons.

Subscribe for the Post.

Advertise in the Post.

Read the Post if you want to get all the latest news.

Gen. Jos. C. Abbott, we understand, is south on business.

Gov. C. H. Brogden was at Goldsboro on Wednesday last.

Hon. S. W. Watts was in the city on Thursday last as lively as ever.

Eighteen feet of water is the latest from our improvements in the Cape Fear channel.

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Hon. H. E. Scott, Representative from this county was in the city last week, looking healthy.

This year is leap year, but girls, take our advice and look before you leap—especially if he is a priest. Wages are down very low, and he couldn't buy you, as papa did, a silk bonnet every season.

Mr. I. B. Abbott, one of the delegates elected at Goldsboro on Wednesday last, is one of the editors of the *Good Samaritan*, a very excellent and spicy little paper published at Newbern, and is an outspoken Sherman paper.

CAUTION.—A word to the wise is sufficient. Therefore, we would advise all parties interested to read the "A.D." of Mr. D. J. Gilbert's in this issue, headed "Notice," and govern themselves accordingly.

The Post has the largest circulation of any paper in the state, and contains all the latest news of every description. Advertisers would do well to note this fact, and in the future govern themselves accordingly.

Col. L. W. Humphrey has been recommended to us in a long letter for the Republican candidate for State Treasurer. There is no better man in the state for the position, or for any other that he will accept.

Hon. Jas. H. Harris, editor and proprietor of the *North Carolina Republican*, was in this city on Friday last, on business concerning his paper. We wish Mr. Harris every success for he certainly deserves it. Every good Republican should stand by him.

The delegation now stands in North Carolina eleven for Sherman and three against him, with three more districts to hear from. The delegation from the state will probably stand sixteen for Sherman with four for Grant. And yet the croakers say that Sherman only has two friends in North Carolina.

Mr. John H. Smith has been appointed and has qualified as Postmaster of Goldsboro, N. C., in place of H. L. Grant, resigned. Maj. Grant has been Postmaster for twelve years, and has made one of the very best in the south. We wish him every success in his retirement from public life. He is one of the most energetic business men in the state, and will succeed if any one can.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—FOG-BELL AT PINEY POINT LIGHT-STATION.—Notice is hereby given that, on and after April 1, 1880, there will be sounded during thick and foggy weather at Piney Point Light-station, Potomac River, Maryland, a fog-bell, struck by machinery at intervals of 20 seconds.

The bell-tower is located 15 feet west of the light-house.

By order of the Light-House Board: JOHN RODGERS, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Chairman.

Office of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C., March 22, 1880.

ANOTHER RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.—On Monday last Judge Ayer, in Chambers, issued a decree for the sale of the Carolina Central Railway. The sale is to be made under foreclosure of first mortgage, and will take place in this city, probably about the latter part of May. The Commissioners named for the sale are Messrs. Junius Davis and N. A. Stedman, Jr.

RICE MILL.—Messrs. Pembroke Jones & Co. are to erect a rice mill on the vacant lot on the north side of Chesnut street, near Water. The plans are being drawn by Mr. Jas. F. Post and the buildings will be erected as soon as the plans are completed. The construction will be under the charge of a builder from Charleston, the object being to erect the mill on the plan of those now in that city. It is to be supplied with all of the newest and latest improvements in machinery, and will be ready for use next October, or as soon as the new crop begins to come in.

Superintendent J. W. Katz, of the Western Union Telegraph Company,

has been appointed superintendent, and J. D. Tracy assistant superintendent, of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company, in charge of the telephone exchanges at Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Norfolk, and Petersburg, Va., and Raleigh, Charlotte, and Wilmington.

There will be joint services in the First and Second Presbyterian churches, to-day, conducted by Rev. James M. Sprunt, D. D., in the First Church at 11 a. m., and the Second church at 8 p. m. There will be no services in the First at night, nor in the Second in the morning.

THE WILMINGTON ICE COMPANY.—The above company for the sale and manufacture of ice has been established in this city with the following officers: Dr. J. E. Winants, President. J. K. McIlhenny, Secretary and Treasurer.

Board of Directors—P. Heinsberger, DuBrutz Cutlar, J. A. Springer, J. K. McIlhenny and Dr. J. E. Winants. The depot for the manufacture of ice has been established on Front between Mulberry and Walnut streets.

"Love Me Darling."

All singers and their "Sisters and their Cousins and their Anns," will sing this charming new song written by I. Edward Orchard and just published by our great Southern Music House. Why? Because not one new song out of a thousand is so pleasing and its popularity is only a question of time. In sentiment, melody and harmony, it satisfies both singer and hearer, and once heard will be called for over and over again. For soprano or tenor. Easy accompaniment. Elegant title page. Ask your music dealer for it or send 40 cents to the publishers, Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At an

election held by Sumner Lodge, I. O. of G. S., of Columbia, S. C., on the first Monday in February last, the following officers were elected:

W C—G B Adams.
V C—N J Wavilaw.
P C—M H Prealeaw.
D F—M Brown.
R S—J M Williams.
W R—W Young.
F S and A S D—A J Forrest.
D F—E McFee.
T J—Lords.
D T—O Alson.
P A—A Kitchard.
D L—A Prishaw.
Cor.—J A Randall.
D C—J Reese.
J S—E Painsett.
D K—J Williams.
O S—J Waldor.
D P—L Knott.
P S—G McFee.
P P H—A McPherson.

We are truly glad to learn that this Lodge is in a flourishing and thriving condition.

sing Dixie's Praises—Prosperity Returning—"There's Music in the Air."

With the return of good times, don't forget the million fair daughters of the south (God bless them), who could and should be singing from grateful hearts the live-long day, and night too. Provide your children with the means to make home happy by giving them a Piano or Organ, or if they have that, send \$1.25 to Ludden, Bates for a year's subscription to the only Southern Musical Journal published. In addition to the interesting musical reading in every monthly issue subscribers receive \$12 worth of the choicest gems of vocal and instrumental music published in the Journal, besides \$1.00 worth of Sheet Music of their own selection. Ludden & Bates, the great pioneers of cheap music in the south, are doing all they can to make our homes happy. Invest the above small amount for the Journal, and if you do not feel repaid ten fold, it will not be the fault of the enterprising publishers. Address, Ludden & Bates, Savannah, Ga., Publishers Southern Musical Journal.

At It Again.

The Raleigh dispatcher of the "N. Y. Times" has dispatched again! Of his latest dispatch it is only necessary to say that it is just like its predecessors, only more so. Mr. Keogh, Mr. Harris and others are very bitter against Mr. Sherman and the present Administration now, but we have an impression that there was a time when they were among their warmest friends in this state. We would not intentionally do them an injustice. We may possibly be mistaken but we do not think we are. And if we are not mistaken, it would be interesting to the public to know the causes of their change.

It would be interesting to the readers of the "Times" to know how the Executive Committee were composed, and who manipulated them, in the Raleigh and Greensboro Districts, but this information the dispatcher has very prudently withheld.—*Statesville American*.

List of Appointments by Bishop Atkinson, for his Coming Visitation.

St. John's, Fayetteville, Easter Day, March 28
Tarboro, First Sunday after Easter, April 4
Marlboro, Tuesday, April 6
Snow Hill, Wednesday, April 7
St. John's, Pitt county, Friday, April 8
Greenville, Second Sunday after Easter, April 11
Trinity, Beaufort county, Tuesday, April 13
St. John's, Durham's Creek, Wednesday, April 14
Aurora, Friday, April 16
Washington, Third Sunday after Easter, April 18
Zion, Beaufort county, Monday, April 19
Bath, Tuesday, April 20
St. James' church, Beaufort county, Wednesday, April 21
Makelyville, Hyde county, Friday, April 23
Swan Quarter, Saturday, April 24
St. George, Hyde county, Fourth Sunday after Easter, April 25
Fairfield, Monday, April 26
Vanceboro, Craven county, Friday, April 30
Newbern, Fifth Sunday after Easter, May 2
Beaufort, Tuesday, May 4
Kinston, Ascension Day, May 6
Holy Innocents, Lenoir county, Friday, May 7
Wilmington, Sunday after Ascension, May 9
St. James' church, morning.
St. Paul's church, evening.
Warrenton, Whit. Sunday, May 16.
Ridgeway, Monday, May 16.
Henderson, Tuesday, May 18.
Oxford, Thursday, May 20.
Kittrell's, Saturday, May 22.
Louisburg, Trinity Sunday, May 23.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WOOD-CUTTING, Hunting with Dogs and Guns, and crossing the enclosed premises of either the J. H. Hewitt or John W. Hewitt, tracts of land in Iredell, and the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so. D. J. GILBERT, mch 28 1880 11

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co.

COMMENCING Sunday, March 21, 1880, trains on this road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND, SOUTH.

12.00 A. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Charleston, Ansonia, Weldon, (via Charlotte), Savannah, Raleigh, and Jacksonville. Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.
5.30 P. M., ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily. Passengers taking this train will make close connection at Petersburg for Norfolk. Stops at all stations.
10.35 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Weldon, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, and Savannah. Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.
11.00 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Weldon, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, and Savannah. Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.
11.30 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Weldon, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, and Savannah. Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.
11.55 P. M., THROUGH MAIL daily connecting for Weldon, Wilmington, Raleigh, Charleston, and Savannah. Stops at Manchester and Chester, and Half-Way on signal.

FAST MAIL AND PASSENGER

ROUTE TO THE NORTH AND EAST, VIA THE RICHMOND, FREDERICKSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, (W & R R.), daily at 8.00 a. m. and 8.40 p. m. Leave Richmond, 5 p. m. 8.12 a. m. Sunday excepted. Arrive at Baltimore at 11.10 a. m. and 3.05 p. m. Arrive at Washington at 3.30 p. m. Leave Baltimore at 6.00 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. Sunday excepted. Arrive at Philadelphia at 3.25 a. m. and 6.50 p. m. Arrive at New York at 4.45 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. Sunday excepted. Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6.50 a. m. train to New York, and on the 8.40 p. m. train to Washington. R. T. D. MYERS, Gen'l. Supt. mch 24

PETERSBURG R. R. COMPANY.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT, Petersburg, Va., Feb. 24, 1880.

GOING SOUTH.

New York Express leaves Petersburg, daily at 1.07 p. m. Arrives at Weldon at 3.30 p. m. Southern Express leaves Petersburg, daily at 1.18 p. m. Arrives at Weldon at 2.08 a. m.

GOING NORTH.

New York Express leaves Weldon, 1.10 p. m. Arrives at Petersburg at 3.30 p. m. Southern Express leaves Weldon, 1.18 p. m. Arrives at Petersburg at 3.30 p. m. Attached, leaves Weldon daily, except Sunday at 1.50 p. m. Leaves Petersburg at 7.50 p. m. Arrives at Weldon at 12.15 p. m.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN.

Leaves Petersburg, daily, except Sunday at 4.30 p. m. Arrives at Weldon at 8.35 p. m. day, at 4.00 a. m. Arrives at Petersburg, daily, except Sunday at 8.35 a. m. Sleeping cars run through on night trains. Sleeping car berths can be had for \$1.00. Through tickets sold to all points east or south, and baggage checked through. W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains mch 24

Col. L. W. Humphrey's letter published in another column gives the true key note to the next campaign. All who are acquainted with Col. Humphrey know him to be a gentleman of very great ability, and we congratulate him on his open, frank and manly letter. The Democrats will probably hear from him again before the next campaign is over.

Senator Logan's speech on the Fitz John Porter case will fill 48 pages of the "Congressional Record," and it is said to be by far the longest speech ever printed in it.

We hope the Republicans of the state will give the North Carolina Republican support. It is published at the Capitol by one of the ablest colored men in the state, who desires to make his paper a success, and he is entitled to our full support.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—We are informed that seventy-five thousand dollars will probably be appropriated by Congress for the river improvements. The result so far we learn gives entire satisfaction to the Engineer Department. As the closing of New Inlet bids fair to be a complete success, and the channel over the old bar is now 18½ feet deep, and will be in a short time 22. Wilmington's prospects are better than ever before.

The people of North Carolina are for Hon. John Sherman, and intend to have him if it is possible. Nine-tenths of the officeholders and politicians are against him from the fact that they know he cannot be used for their purposes against the people's rights. If the vote could be taken to-day among the Republicans in the state John Sherman would receive four-fifths of them.

James A. Gordon, Esq., of Plymouth, Pa., a native of Wyoming Valley, who is a lawyer of ability, a veteran politician, and a most eloquent speaker, and who in 1868 stumped his state for Grant, in a letter to his relative, Capt. Henry B. Atherton, of Nashua, says:

"Notwithstanding the action of our State Convention, instructing for Grant and the unit rule, James G. Blaine will carry Pennsylvania in the Chicago Convention. The four delegates at large may go for Grant under their instructions, but doubt it. The truth is, Don Cameron has overdone his work. The people of Pennsylvania never did and never will submit to ring dictation."

A venerable old gentleman named John Rutherford, aged 90 years, died last year at Bridgewater, in Burke county, his residence. He was a descendant of the old Scotchmen of that name, who settled in North Carolina in Colonial times, and many of whom became distinguished for services during the Revolutionary War. He was a man of large capacities, vigorous frame, and extensive estates. It was he who gave the late Dr. Abernethy the large tract of land which enabled him to found Rutherford College. It is probable that he was one of the descendants of Gen. Griffith Rutherford for whom Rutherford county was named, as also a county in Tennessee, where he lived in the latter part of his life, and died. He lived in Rowan while in this state.

One of the estimates of the population of the United States by the census of 1880 puts the present population in round numbers at 43,273,000, which would make the gain since 1870 less than 5,000,000. The gain from 1840 to 1850 was 6,122,000; from 1850 to 1860, 8,250,000; from 1860 to 1870, 7,115,000. During the 10 years from 1860 to 1870, Massachusetts gained 226,000, and New York 502,000. These figures show a rapid increase of gain over the previous decade, and it is claimed and acknowledged that the southern and western states have gained more rapidly in the past 9 than in the previous 10 years. According to the best information procurable, and the most careful calculations, the census will show the population in 1880 to be fully 47,000,000 or a gain of nearly 9,000,000 over the population 10 years before. The general estimate has been between 47,000,000 and 48,000,000, and there is small doubt that this will prove to be correct.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina may be taken as a typical southern Republican state. It has, to start with, an absolute, decisive and overwhelming Republican majority. With a fair vote and count, without any red-shirts, and shot-guns, and tissue ballots, that state is as certainly sure to give a Republican majority, as is Iowa or Vermont. With bull-dozing, and shot-guns, and tissue ballots, she will as certainly go Democratic as Delaware or Maryland. To this pass have we come in at least six of the southern states. The rights of the voters in them are not at all respected, and the elections are a farce. There is no legal government existing in South Carolina, and no legally qualified official.

But there is a so-called government, having all the outward forms, and this sham is even recognized by the United

States, and its Senators and Members sit in Congress. And in that state there is to be an election next November. The fraudulent party which wrongfully and wickedly holds power in that state do not agree among themselves, but have divided into two factions, one led by Wade Hampton, and the other by Gen. Gary. Hampton is an aristocrat by birth, and takes among his followers most of the old ruling class, as it existed before the war, and is a tool of the extremely conservative element, sympathizes with the old ideas, and believes thoroughly in all the go-backward notions of the decaying class.

Gen. Gary, on the other hand is a leader among the up-country whites, the unwashed and uncouth, the red-shirts and shot-guns. He has been an active leader in the overthrow of the Republicans, and now is of sufficient strength so that he can demand something. This does not please the Hampton style of men, nor the hang-back crowd, and they are trying to make an old stiff-jointed fellow named Heygoon, who was a Confederate General, of no great repute, Governor instead of Gen. Gary. But there is no disguising the fact, that Gary has a following of whatever there is in that state which has aspiration for the future, which is looking ahead instead of backward, and is getting independent enough to snub the old muds who have been ruling them all their lives. There is more chance for the state to be something, to have some touch of liberality, to wake up from its old lethargy, and look into a future of prosperity, under Gary than under the Hampton regime. Whatever may be said about their lacking the well-mannered sleekness of the Hamptonites, they certainly are not afflicted with the dry-rot of the ancient Palmetto, and are a live, rolicking set from whom something may be expected in the future. As a choice of evils we take Gary.

Now, if these two rival factions, the Garyites and the Hamptonites, will get up a real, earnest fight, and run two tickets as they did in Virginia, there will be some chance that the 30,000 Republican majority may lift its sombrero above the filthy wave in which it has been submerged, and be seen again of men, and be again a factor in politics. We are not by any means certain that either the Hamptonites or the Garyites will not succumb. If they do then farewell to equal rights in that enlightened country. But if their courage hold out, and the fight will become fierce, then we may hope that there may be such a demand for negro votes that they will regain the rights of which they have been deprived. In fact, if the fight gets hot enough, we may expect that both factions will become so anxious for negro votes, that there will come to that unfortunate race a total re-enfranchisement and a vindication of liberty, and the rights of American citizens, and the Republicans can make their own selection as to whether they will go with the Hamptonites or the Garyites. We are not certain which they will choose, but they that will take the least of the two evils, we have no doubt.

SECOND DISTRICT REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The committee of the Second District convened at Goldsboro on Wednesday last.

The chairman, Mr. Orlander Hubbs, called the meeting to order at one o'clock p. m., and explained that the object of the meeting was to elect delegates to Chicago, and to call a Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress, and Presidential Electors.

The committee then elected Messrs. I. B. Abbott of Craven, and C. Faison of Northampton, delegates, and Messrs. E. R. Page and Alex. McCabe, as alternates.

A motion was made to instruct the delegation of the district to vote for U. S. Grant, but was voted down by SEVEN to THREE.

A motion was then made to instruct them to vote for James G. Blaine, but that was also voted down by the same majority, SEVEN against and THREE for the motion.

The District Convention was ordered to be held at Goldsboro on the first day of July next.

It is well-known that the delegates are strongly for Mr. Sherman for President.

There was not a United States officeholder on the committee, and yet the committee stood SEVEN for the delegation and THREE against it. What will the croakers say now.

We congratulate the committee on the selection of such a very excellent delegation; it is one that will reflect credit on the district and state.

Theodore Tilton's house, which has been let for the past few years, is again occupied by Mrs. Tilton and her sons, who have recently returned to it. The daughters are in Germany, and Mr. Tilton is in Kansas. It is said that the daughters will return from abroad in the summer and take up their residence with their mother.

The Empress of Austria, it is asserted, never rides a horse after he has once thrown her. Her Irish stables contain six horses for her own riding.

EXODUSES AND COLORED STRIKES.

John H. Harris of St. Louis, Sec. of Colored Refugee Relief Board, of St. Louis, testifies before the Voorhees committee. His statements are as startling as they are definite. He believes that from 15,000 to 20,000 colored people have already gone from the south to the states of Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Missouri.

From his position as Secretary, he had been brought in contact with a great many of the refugees, and had conversed with nearly a thousand of them regarding the condition of the colored people in the south, and the reasons which influenced them to emigrate. He had never lived in the south, and the opinions which he gave expression to and the statements which he made were based mainly on the conversations. Many of the refugees complained of the exorbitant prices charged by storekeepers for the necessities of life, of the ill-treatment at the hands of their former masters, and deprivation of political rights. It was these grievances which caused their leaving. This was, he said, as far as he could learn, no political motive at the bottom of the exodus, and he considered that the attitude and conduct of the southern white man had caused this exodus. The change in the relationship which formerly existed between the whites and blacks, as owners and slaves, had engendered and brought into play the natural feelings, passions, and prejudices of their former masters against them. Mr. Johnson stated that he believed between 15,000 and 20,000 refugees had passed through the hands of the board and had been forwarded to Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Missouri. Fully three-quarters of them, however, he thought had gone to Kansas. The universal sentiment of those he had conversed with was that they were entirely done with the south under the existing condition of affairs. If he said, they were treated as human beings, and were encouraged to make a living, they would remain. He thinks that as soon as the spring opens all those who have not entered into contracts with planters will endeavor to leave the south.

The following is the news of the strikes:

Trouble broke out last Monday with the negro laborers on the Dugan and Whitehead plantations, apparently growing out of a strike which is now general throughout the parish for higher wages. Laborers on plantations in that parish are now paid 75 cents a day. They demanded \$1. They were refused. Several of the strikers then banded together, and released the stock on the Davenport plantation, on Tuesday, while the overseers were at dinner, and whipped two hands with a bull whip endeavoring to prevent them from so doing. Their next scene of action was the old Killmore, near Hymela, plantation, where they compelled workmen to cease labor. They then returned down the river, stopping work on every plantation for a distance of 10 miles. The people on the Kelly, Ashton, and Culing plantations were attacked yesterday by an armed band numbering nearly 250 men. On Ashton plantation one of the miscreants was wounded by the overseer. The greatest show of resistance was made on the Kelly place. Kelly and T. J. Harris were surrounded, their lives were threatened, and they were fired upon while fighting their way through the mob. They escaped with only a severe bruise on the hip of Mr. Harris, inflicted with a bludgeon. Mr. Kelly stated that the movement is organized and under the leadership of Jake Bradley and others equally desperate. Jake Bradley is a tall, burly negro, who led the attack on the Parish Jail on Sept. 14, 1878, which resulted in the butchering of Valcour St. Martin, son of the Parish Attorney.

GEN. GRANT—THIRD TERM.

The New York Herald has advice from Washington and Philadelphia, which it considers perfectly reliable, that the third termers are about to withdraw Gen. Grant and throw their support in favor of Senator Edmunds. We have never thought that General Grant would allow his name to go before the Chicago Convention, but was allowing his friends to use him for the purpose of killing off other candidates who the third termers did not admire, and at the last moment General Grant would come out and declare in favor of the man selected as the candidate of his friends. Gen. Grant cannot afford to be a candidate at this time. He is too great a man. We all love and admire him too much to see him again mixed up in politics, and we hope that the rumor may be true that he will soon decline.

Judge Merrimon's Speech.

We listened Tuesday night, with much pleasure, to the exhaustive, logical, and masterly speech of Judge Merrimon, delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives. He strongly reprobated the bill now before the General Assembly, proposing to accept the proposition to buy the Western N. C. Railroad, offered in behalf of Messrs. Best & Co.

The Judge has not for the first time to learn that it is easier to furnish arguments than to supply brains. His noble effort will be on record as a protest against hasty legislation, and unwieldy and ruinous contract. We have but little doubt that the bill will pass, as reported, and we are equally clear that before five years have passed, the people of this state will exclaim, "The men who have been active in this matter, but revenge is of all things the most profitable to those who are injured."

The key of the Golden Gate will be given to Mr. Best, and he will hereafter decide who shall pass through the "Sulphur Gate."

The czar's body guard is on duty day and night. Anybody entering the bedroom or the library of the sovereign would have to pass 200 Cossacks. Two soldiers sleep at the foot of his bed every night.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT FOR SHERMAN.

From a special telegram received from Asheville, we learn that at the Republican convention which convened there on Thursday last, Maj. W. W. Rollin, of Madison county, and Hon. D. C. Pearson of Burke county, were elected delegates to Chicago. Both of these gentlemen are outspoken Sherman men. They are gentlemen of standing and ability, long in the public service of the state, and have the full confidence of their people—they have filled very many important positions with credit to themselves and the satisfaction of their constituents. The district is composed of eighteen counties, and the Republican portion of the population are those who were in favor of the Union during the war; a great many of whom were in the Union army. The result of the convention is a grand victory for Mr. Sherman.

As these delegates are not federal officeholders, nor never were, nor are they desirous of office, we hope the croakers will make a note of it. The result shows that the people are for John Sherman for President of the United States, and mean to have him in spite of the officeholders who are fighting him. Of the fourteen delegates already selected eleven are for Sherman and three against him.

MR. REYNOLDS'S BILL.

An Act to Amend the Election Law.

(Introduced by Mr. J. T. Reynolds, of Halifax.)

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That chap. 275, Laws 1876-'77, be amended, as follows: Insert after the word "Coroner," in line fifteen of section one, the following: "Five Commissioners."

Sec. 2. Insert at the end of section two: There shall be established an additional election precinct for every six hundred voters or fraction thereof, residing in any one township.

Sec. 3. Insert at the end of section nine: Any Judge of election who shall act as such, without being sworn to conduct the election fairly and impartially, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 4. Insert after Coroner in line twelve, section eighteen, the words: "Five Commissioners."

Sec. 5. Insert, at the end of section 21: Any member of the Board of Canvassers who shall fail to attend its meeting at the time and place designated for that purpose, and exhibit the returns of his election precinct, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 6. That all laws and parts of laws, in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. This Act shall be in force from and after its ratification. The Raleigh Signal speaking of the above bill says: "We publish to-day a bill introduced by Mr. Reynolds of Halifax, in the House of Representatives on yesterday. The effect of this act will be, to refer the election of County Commissioners back again to the people. It also provides for establishing additional election precincts. In townships, where more than six hundred voters reside; thus affording a convenient opportunity to every voter to cast his ballot at the next election. It will also render Judges of Elections a little more cautious about serving as such, without having taken the oath prescribed by law; and exercises a salutary restraint on Commissioners. We sincerely hope the bill will pass."

Mr. Reynolds is one of the leading colored men of the state, and has made a very excellent member of the legislature, and has at all times performed his duty to the people of his district. He deserves any position he may ask at their hands, and we have no doubt but what his constituents will show their high appreciation of his ability when an opportunity offers.

Southern Kearneys.

The negroes, as well as the Chinese, have their Kearneys. In Mississippi, for instance, we find one of them talking, or rather writing—for he edits what is called a Democratic paper—as follows:

"The true policy of the whites is to force the negroes to leave by refusing to hire them or rent them land. By this course we get rid of all the bother about the negro—of the dread of social equality, mongrelization, the negro on juries—and we wipe the guns of the northern fanatics."

The editor of the Vicksburg Herald, who belongs to the same political faith as the editor of the journal from which the above extract is taken, while denouncing the proposed crusade against the negroes, says the Mississippi "woods are full of just such old school fire-eaters." If this statement be true the sooner the southern Kearneys are forced out of Mississippi the better. They and not the negroes are the real enemies of that state. It is the labor of the blacks that makes the best portion of the southern property valuable. If it depended upon its old school fire-eating Kearneys the south would be a wilderness.

The organ of the Kemper county murderers in Mississippi begins to sigh and call for peace. It thinks that it is about time to cease persecuting the murderers of Chinamen and Gilets for taking the lives of a few Republicans. Perhaps, but in all civilized countries, except at the south, murder is a punishable crime. At the south it has ceased to be such, provided the victim is a Republican. Hence they are clamoring to have the laws suspended and the murderers protected from annoyance.

How to take one from two and leave three, beats the fifteen puzzle all hollow. Send for circular containing information.

Letter from Col. L. W. Humphrey

(Correspondence of the News.)

As you deem my views upon the railroad questions, and my impressions affecting the situation of political parties, of so much importance as to quote me so prominently in your issues of Saturday and Sunday; and as you have been misinformed as to both, I feel satisfied you will give me space for explanation:

1. You refer to me as opposing the sale of the W. N. C. R.

9. That I have a Mahone to lead the Republican party.

If I had the potent influence which you have, I would advocate the passage of an act appointing Commissioners, with plenary power, to sell and make absolute title to the same in the states' stock, in all three railroads, to be consolidated under one charter, and secure complete guarantees for the completion of the unfinished portions of both the Paint Rock and Ducktown lines. Of course the sale should be made subject to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and all liens of every character, on all the roads, and also all liens the state bondholders may have on the stock in the same. In my opinion, such a sale can be made with more advantage to the state than any other. Should the Commissioners fail to sell the whole line together, then with power to sell the Western North Carolina Railroad; securing guarantees for the completion of both the Paint Rock and Ducktown lines. The short notice given that the state would sell its railroads, has attracted the attention of others than Mr. Best. Already Colonel George A. Fitch has submitted a proposition to purchase the state's interest in its railroads from Morehead to Paint Rock. This is a far more improvement on the Best proposition. If Col. Fitch and associates have the financial abilities to carry out their proposition, it is incomparably better than any offered. But I would not sell either to Mr. Best or Col. Fitch, unless they deposited collaterals, to secure good faith in the execution of their contracts sufficient beyond doubt. I take it they are both, and all of them good and honorable men; but how often good and honorable men fail in large financial transactions like these? Require indemnity beyond all doubt, from the purchasers, whenever they may be. If they cannot furnish indemnity, they cannot carry on such large transactions. The appointment of commissioners to sell, after public notice, may attract other capitalists than Mr. Best and Col. Fitch, and better offers for the state.

In the offer of Col. Fitch, a proposition is made which furnishes the most practicable solution of the Ducktown line. The state, if Col. Fitch comply with his proposition, will have \$750,000 cash which, with the convicts, can go to work immediately on the Ducktown line after the sale to his associates. Then, if the Legislature will change the law with reference to taxing railroads in the state, and levy a reasonable tax on the gross receipts of all the railroads in the state, for it will be a feeder to all of them; and I dedicate this fund, in addition to the \$750,000 cash, to the convicts of the state, and an early period grade the road, and equip it. Then if Col. Fitch will agree to a narrow gauge, the cost of grading will be a great deal less and the entire road can be finished in two years. If such an arrangement can be had to build the Ducktown line as indicated; all the other railroads having been sold to the people of the state would not complain of one more tax to enable the Ducktown line to be completed speedily.

The continual cry about taxation, and the persistent efforts to depreciate the value of the state's property, in order to force a sale upon the terms proposed, is most extraordinary. It is too bad! Let me refer you to the official report of President Wilson to the Governor last week, and his official report to his predecessor. Let me refer to the columns of your own paper. You started what is known as the "Mid Cut Boom" and that has raised all this commotion. Refer to your columns again, and you will find where you claim credit by saying, that until you had begun this agitation there were but few persons in the state who knew that they were paying taxes to build this railroad. Now, why did you begin this agitation? The people, you say, did not know it. Did you wish to step building the road so as to force its sale, or to Mahone the party? You said in your issue of Saturday, that there were "editors of the impersonal school—a school which holds that an editor, equally with an attorney, may espouse and defend a cause that, at heart, he thoroughly believes to be thoroughly bad." This may furnish the explanation, why you started the cry of taxation, stop the building of the road, and advocate its sale and depreciate the value of the property! You are certainly an editor, and if you are also an attorney, you know, perhaps, "how it is yourself."

You have been misinformed as to the conversation you quote me as having had with a prominent gentleman on the street. I well remember meeting the gentleman to whom you allude. It was he who mentioned the Mahone matter. He said that he had just seen a prominent Democrat, who expressed the opinion that the Democratic party in this State would be Mahoned. He added, if it was so, he hoped that a certain gentleman, whom he named, would not be taken up as to the Mahone; and expressed himself as bitterly opposed to him personally, and passed on. This conversation was brief, and I should never have thought of it again, but for your notice. I did not mention the subject of Mahone, but it was he. The Republican party in North Carolina is strongly in the majority; I have no doubt at all that we shall elect a Republican Governor; and, if I shall have any influence in the State Convention, which will meet in Raleigh, July 7th, it will nominate straight-out Republicans for all the offices, and I have no doubt they will all be elected. If the party was in the minority here, as in Virginia, and we needed the services of a Mahone for a leader, I should not

think of either of the gentlemen of whom you speak; but I should advocate the author of the "Mid Cut Boom" as such leader, on condition that he would see to it, that proper and sure guarantees shall be provided in any sale of the road, to secure the building of the Ducktown line.

L. W. HUMPHREY.

March 23, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—"The election before us, fellow Republicans, is destined to be memorable when you and I may be forgotten—memorable for the desperation of the contest, not only before the people have decided it, but I fear afterwards also. It is the last election to occur under a census which gives unhallowed and unlawful power to the south. Issy undue and unlawful power because every colored person is counted to swell representation, and yet the colored vote is trampled out and ignored." Such was the language of Senator Conkling in the New York convention to elect delegates to Chicago. His speech was a defense of General Grant, and in support of a third nomination of a soldier. I must ask to whom responsibility is to attach for the trampling out and ignoring of the colored vote, more than he whom Senator Conkling would insist in the man to correct it? Had not General Grant been tried and found wanting when the practice of trampling out colored voters in the south began, then it might do to turn to him in this great emergency. It is true the negro vote do not count in Mississippi and South Carolina. The evil has gone beyond the domain of law for correction, and that class of our fellow citizens must wait until their intelligence and independence enable them to meet the whites on equal terms.

But, sir, it is not that General Grant will not repeat the blunders of his two administrations which makes his appearance on the head of the Presidential ticket a menace. This country is able to endure more than eight years of weak government. Senator Conkling's words quoted above disclose a great peril, greater than this country has yet confronted. They evince that in him and all who want a "strong" President, there is a want of confidence in our institutions, a dry rot of that patriotism which prefers country to party, and a decay of public spirit. The couchant threat that he alone is the man who can deliver us from a Democratic administration should have no terror for a genuine lover of our methods of self-government. If the people of the United States deliberately elect a Democratic President, by all our hopes of freedom, let him have the office. I, however, cannot believe that a Democrat will be elected President of the United States for many years—probably not until that party changes its name, leaders and policy, when some very young man, now a Democrat, may be chief in the Executive Mansion at the ripe age of sixty-five.

Is the great Republican party of this country to fall into a panic and dishonor its splendid history, on account of a hint of defeat? It is useless to say that the Third Term is nothing. The revolution of the House of Representatives in 1875 shows it means much. The strong, yet indefinite hints of the supporters of Gen. Grant, concerning the necessity of a "strong" President at the great crisis they force, shows that they contemplate extra or unconstitutional results from his candidacy. There has been in the hearts of the American people an insurmountable repugnance to three terms for any man since Washington set the example. If it is necessary to admit that the future of the Republic is shadowed in gloom, can the clouds of darkness be dispelled by taking for chief, a man who is ignorant of the fundamental principles of political science? If our country was invaded by a hostile force, then Gen. Grant, at the head of our armies, would emphatically be the right man in the right place. But to compose the agitation which harrasses the public mind, to compromise diverse interests, to harmonize differences, and at the same time preserve intact the monuments of freedom which a century has erected in America, is not and cannot be the work of a mere soldier. The iron force which he would substitute for enlightened statesmanship, should be called to act in such an emergency as his friends predict, would probably bury institutions and liberty in one common ruin.

It is political cowardice and political treachery which are paving the way for Gen. Grant's third election. The dread of unspecified dangers, the desire of suppressing the turmoil of popular elections, of establishing order and repose for progress and agitation, has united with aggregated wealth which demands a hereditary nobility, a dynasty, and an aristocracy. So far the Union has proved that the Republican party is in the lap, of Delilah, bound only with the green withes. Should Gen. Grant be the nominee of the party it will be like Sampson shorn of his hair, and should he be elected it will be like the strong Hebrew, tearing down the temple, and precipitating general destruction.

The Little Rock Gazette claims the honor of inventing the "fifteen" puzzle for Dudley E. Jones, formerly of Keokuk, Iowa, but now of Little Rock. It has been in existence for seventeen or eighteen years, and was very popular among the army officers stationed at Keokuk.

Hill Speaks.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1880.

EDITOR POST: The Sherman Central Committee of this city has completed its organization and has gone to work in earnest, in co-operation with the other Sherman organizations which are springing up like mushrooms in every section of the land; and although all the secret workings of the committee need not be, nor are likely to be publicly stated upon every fence corner, still it is safe to say that its actions are now being felt, and the results will be to place Mr. Sherman's name still higher in the scale of "Presidential probabilities." The committee in their address to the country promise henceforth, a "strongly active, and aggressive campaign, without, however, the employment of any unfair agencies or the use of any personalities against rival candidates within the party lines." The expressed determination of Mr. Sherman, that the fight upon the part of himself and friends, shall be a fair and square one, has called forth the most favorable comments from the press of the country, even from that portion who favor the claims of some other candidate, one paper of national reputation, confessing that "the frank and manly document of Mr. Sherman struck a chord in the popular heart, that gave back a quick and warm response." And it is so. While everybody does not favor his nomination for the Presidency, no one can, or desires to say a word against him, and all unite in praising his wonderful abilities, his honesty and candor.

Among the important documents distributed from the Central Committee Rooms, is one published by the Sherman Club of Cincinnati, entitled "The Life and Public Services of John Sherman." Coming from the pen of the gifted historical writer Ben. Perley Poore, it can hardly be classed as a campaign document, though considered as such, it would out rank any similar document ever placed before the public. It is a pamphlet well worthy of careful perusal and study. It shows one of the purest, most unassailable public and private records that has ever been written, and the reader cannot fail to admire and venerate the man who has added so bright a page to the history of "America's Greatest Men." I wish that a copy of this pamphlet might be placed in the hands of every man, woman and child in the country, for Americans, as a rule, know too little of those whose lives are spent in regulating and controlling their national affairs, and without whose unremitting labors we would be unable to hold our high place among the prosperous and progressive nations of the earth.

From all that can be gathered, the present indications are very favorable to the nomination of Mr. Sherman, and if it were not for the fear of infringing upon the apparently exclusive right, to prophesy, of a certain correspondent of the N. Y. Times, I would now in the prediction that John Sherman would enter the Chicago Convention with a large and respectable following as any other named candidate. I refrain, however, by an effort, and leave time to determine.

Yours,

HILL.

A man presented himself at an inn in Valenciennes, France, and made a request to be admitted, together with a very bulky portmanteau, which he carried on his shoulder. The woman of the house, having allotted to him a second floor room, offered to help him in carrying up stairs the burden, which seemed too heavy for his unaided efforts; but he refused, on the ground that it contained articles of a very delicate and fragile nature, and that he could trust it to no one but himself. He, however, requested leave to deposit it in a corner of the tavern until, after resting and refreshing himself, he should be disposed to carry it up stairs. When the hour arrived for closing the house, the portmanteau remained still below, and the woman, on entering the room to put up the shutters, looked at it, and to her horror perceived that something moved within it. So great was her terror that she sank down speechless and breathless in a chair, and in that position was found by a gendarme, who needed to carry it up stairs. When the hour arrived for closing the house, the portmanteau remained still below, and the woman, on entering the room to put up the shutters, looked at it, and to her horror perceived that something moved within it. So great was her terror that she sank down speechless and breathless in a chair, and in that position was found by a gendarme, who needed to carry it up stairs. When the hour arrived for closing the house, the portmanteau remained still below, and the woman, on entering the room to put up the shutters, looked at it, and to her horror perceived that something moved within it. So great was her terror that she sank down speechless and breathless in a chair, and in that position was found by a gendarme, who needed to carry it up stairs. 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THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1880.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION FOR 1880.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE EX. COM.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20, 1880.

The next Republican State Convention of North Carolina, for the nomination of Governor and other State Officers, and Presidential Electors at large, will be held at the City of Raleigh, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 7TH, 1880, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the House branch of the General Assembly.

C. W. GRADY, Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A National Convention of the Republican party will meet at Chicago, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President at the next election. Republicans, and all who will co-operate with them in supporting the nominees of the party, are invited to choose two delegates from each Congressional District, four at large from each state, two from each Territory, and two from the District of Columbia, to represent them in the Convention.

J. D. CAMERON, Chairman.

THOMAS B. KEOGH, Secretary.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Acetylated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Too Much for a Post Office Clerk.

If you had three pennies to the stamp clerk at the Detroit post-office he infers. His inference is that you want a three-cent stamp and he shoves one at you rather quicker than lightning. His inference holds good on two cents and a single penny and he hits it ninety-nine times out of a hundred. He, however, got left recently. A bulky, slow-moving old woman came in with a half dozen things to mail, and her first move was to hand in three-cent piece. He retorted with a green stamp, but she shoved it back with the remark:

"Who said I wanted a three? Give me three ones."

She licked them on with great care and then handed in three pennies. The clerk this time threw out three ones, but she rejected two of them with the indignant protest:

"What are you trying to do? I want a two and a one!"

In due time she had licked these on as well, and then she handed in four cents. The clerk scratched his head, hesitated, and threw out a three and a one.

"See here, young man, you're getting perfectly reckless!" she exclaimed, as she glanced at the stamps. "I want a stamped envelope for that money."

She got it, and the clerk made up his mind that he would catch her on the next sale or resign his position. She posted several packages and then sauntered up and laid down a penny. That could only call for a penny stamp, and the young man chuckled as he tore it off.

"What are you giving me now?" snapped the woman, as she drew herself up.

"A penny stamp."

"You put down a penny stamp?"

"So I did; but I was a penny short on Carrier No. 8 yesterday and I wanted you to hand it to him."

For the next hour when any money was laid down the clerk asked what was wanted.

Memphis Avalanche: A series of disastrous epidemics have so well established the reputation of Memphis as the chief epidemic city on the continent that there appears to be none to dispute its supremacy in that respect. To revere, when some smart drummer from a rival city, who has an eye on a slice of the Memphis spring trade manufactures a Munchausen yellow fever story, and starts it on its travels, there are to be found quite a number of idiots to believe it to be true. The Memphisian can console himself with the reflection that a certain number of fools and rascals are necessary to maintain the equilibrium of things, and philosophically trust to Time as the great rectifier of errors.

Knoxville Chronicle: Eaton, a little town in Gibson county, boasts, a citizen who is Postmaster, Mayor, Justice of the Peace, Sunday School Superintendent, newspaper correspondent, worshipful-master in the Masonic lodge, elder in the church, leader of the choir, cotton speculator, extensive farmer, deals largely in thoroughbred chickens, imports fine grades of wheat, runs a reaper and thrasher, and is a professional mule-trader.

Tallahassee Floridian: Fish are now shipped from Gainesville, Fla., to Savannah, Ga. The source of supply is a large lake three miles from the former place, which abounds in every fresh water variety of the finny tribe, from top minnows to thirty-pound bass.

Kentucky whiskey will pay to the Government this year a tax of \$10,000,000.

DIRECTORY OF LODGES.

MASONIC (WHITE).

St. John's Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., meet 1st Thursday evening of each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. 2, F. & A. M., meet 3d Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Concord Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., meet 1st Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Council No. 4, R. and O. M., meet 2d Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Wilmington Commandery No. 1, K. T., meet 2d Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Carolina Lodge No. 34, meet 1st and 3d Mondays in each month, at Odd Fellows Hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Cape Fear Lodge No. 2, meets every Tuesday evening.

Union Lodge No. 47, meets every Wednesday evening.

Encampment No. 1, meets 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

Hebeon Lodge meets 1st and 3d Thursday evening of each month.

Wilmington Degree Lodge meets 2d and 4th Thursday evening of each month.

North State Lodge No. 22, meet 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m. O. K. S. B.

Manhattan Lodge No. 18, meets 1st and 3d Sunday in each month, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Germania Lodge No. 4, meets every Thursday evening at Castle Hall.

Endowment Rank No. 21, meet 2d Friday in each month, at Castle Hall.

Wilmington Lodge No. 61, meets every Wednesday evening, at Temperance Hall, on Third street.

I. O. O. F.

Wyoming Tribe No. 4, meets every Tuesday evening, at the Hall on Princess between front and Second streets.

MASONIC (COLORED).

Mt. Nobo Lodge meet 1st and 3d Monday in each month, on Sixth between Walnut and Red Cross streets.

Gibson Lodge meet 2d and 4th Monday in each month, corner Eighth and Princess streets.

G. U. O. O. F.

Free Love Lodge, meet 1st and 3d Tuesday in each month, corner Dock and Water streets.

Queen Esther meets every Monday evening.

Star of Liberty, meets every Tuesday evening.

Ingenuities, meets every Tuesday evening.

Union, meets every Wednesday evening.

Loving Union, meet every Wednesday evening.

Damon and Pythias, meet every Thursday evening.

Reliance, meet every Friday evening.

The above Lodges occupy the second and third stories, in the west end of Evans' building, on Princess street.

At Zion, meets 1st and 3d Monday in each month, corner second and Princess streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REASONS WHY

PERRY DAVIS'

PAIN-KILLER

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age.

And why it should be kept always near the hand.

1st. PAIN-KILLER is the most certain and safe cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. PAIN-KILLER, as a Diarrhoea and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. PAIN-KILLER will cure Cramps or colic in any part of the system. A single dose usually affords a cure.

4th. PAIN-KILLER has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chills; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

5th. PAIN-KILLER is an almost never-failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

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8th. PAIN-KILLER has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. PAIN-KILLER will destroy Bells, Pains, Whitlows Old Sores, Gelling, relief from pain after the first application.

10th. PAIN-KILLER cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. PAIN-KILLER will save you days of sickness and many a dollar in Doctor's bills.

12th. PAIN-KILLER has been before the public over thirty-seven years and is a purely Vegetable preparation, safe to keep and use in every family. The simplicity attending its use, together with the great variety of diseases that may be entirely eradicated by it, and the great amount of pain and suffering that can be alleviated through its use, make it imperative upon every person to keep and use the genuine. Every Druggist and nearly every Country Grocer, and the land keep it for sale.

13th. PAIN-KILLER is now known and appreciated in every quarter of the Globe. Physicians recommend it in their practice, while all classes of society have found in it relief and comfort. Give it a trial, and you will be convinced. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer, and the land keep it for sale.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

H. T.

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL

DISEASES

OF THE

BLADDER & KIDNEYS.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Timidity of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chills and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pimples and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently EPILEPTIC FITS and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system, which

"HELMBOLD'S BUCHU,"

DOES IN EVERY CASE

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism, Spasmodic, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Redness of the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the distinctive of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the liver, bowels, blood, and the whole system. A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE,

Or Six Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling. Competent Physicians attend to correspondence. All letters should be addressed

J. Z. HELMBOLD,

Druggist and Chemist,

Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the name Proprietary

Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

nov 23-ly

RAILROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

Company

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after November 1879, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN

Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:50 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 12:50 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 1:50 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 9:53 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 3:40 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 8:50 P. M.

Leave Weldon at 9:50 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 1:13 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 5:10 P. M. Daily and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:00 A. M. Arriving, leave Tarboro at 10:00 A. M. Wednesday and Friday.

The Day Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line, daily except Sunday, and daily via Richmond and all-rail route.

Night Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points north via Richmond, Sleeping Cars attached to all Night Trains.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't. Nov 23-ly

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 1879.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Sunday, Nov. 23, the following schedule will be run on this road:

DAY EXPRESS AND MAIL TRAIN (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington at 9:23 A. M.

Arrive Florence at 2:00 P. M.

THE WILMINGTON POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1880.
STATE NEWS.

The Signal has started a daily. Good. Judge Settle passed through Greensboro on Monday last on his way to Raleigh to visit his mother. He will spend a few days in Greensboro before returning to Florida.

Statesville American: By the eastern bound train on the W. N. C. R. R., Wednesday evening news was brought of another accident on that road, near the "Mud Cut," by which four men lost their lives. As near as can be ascertained a number of their convicts with their guards were being carried from one point to another on "flats," when one of the "flats," upon which were fifteen men, was thrown from the track killing three convicts and one of the guard, while all the others were more or less wounded. The Western seems to be on an "accident boom" at present.

The Statesville American in the course of an able article on the "validity of the fourteenth amendment" says:

The men who then controlled the action of Congress took advantage of the opportunity and the prevailing sentiment of the country to embody that assertion in the fundamental law, and they secured for it the ratification of the necessary three-fourths of the states. From that moment it became a part of the Constitution, as valid as any of the work of the fathers of the Republic. If this is acknowledged, the question is not what the framers of the original instrument intended, but what the framers of the fourteenth amendment intended, and of this no doubt is left in the discussions of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses. But this is entirely ignored by Justice Field, and he talks of the provisions of the Judiciary act of 1789, as if any one could possibly pretend that that had anything to do with questions arising under a part of the Constitution which was first embodied in that instrument of 1868.

The Winston Republican:—At his late residence near Huntsville, Yadkin county, on Saturday, March 20th, 1880, Mr. Isaac Jarratt, aged 85 years. He was one of the influential and wealthy men of his county.

Two persons, a woman named Rachel Hampton and John Hartman, last their lives under very distressing circumstances, on the 15th inst., in Davie county. A party of six, four men and two women, started in a wagon, driven by Robert Orrell, to attend Court at Mocksville. On reaching Dulin's Mill, on Dutchman's Creek, they found the water so high that it covered the bridge to which there was no railing. In the attempt to cross, the horses walked off the bridge, taking their load of living freight with them. The woman Hampton, was drowned and her body is not yet recovered, and John Hartman died from the effects on the 18th inst.

Truth Worst of All.

A man who said he was trying to get enough money together to reach Toledo yesterday, entered an office on Griswold street and told his story, and added that his name was Caesar.

"Any relation to Julius or Augustus?" queried the citizen.

"Well, no, I want to be honest and square about this thing, and I tell you honestly that I am not related to either one."

"Then I can't help you any. You are nothing but a common sort of plug, and I won't make any difference whether you ever get to Cleveland or not. If you were related to the great Julius I should feel in duty bound to help you."

The man backed out without another word, and entering the office next door he walked up to the occupant with the remark:

"My name is Caesar, and I am closely related to Julius and Augustus. Can you spare me ten cents to help me get to Toledo?"

"Sir, you are a base deceiver!" replied the other. "You are no more related to the Caesars than I am! Had you come in here and told me a straight, truthful story I should have given you a quarter! You can go, sir!"

The man went out, and he determined to tell the truth and nothing but the truth. Mating the first man who came along, he said:

"I have been telling folks that my name was Caesar, and that I was trying to collect money enough to take me to Toledo. Now, the real truth of the matter is that I am named Clark, and I wanted the money to buy whiskey. That's the solemn truth, and can you help me with ten cents?"

"Ten cents! Why, you base liar and deceiver, I'll hand you over to the police!" exclaimed the other.

"I've told you the truth."

"And it's enough to send you up for six months! Don't you dare to ask me for money!"

The tramp sat down on a cold stone block, took his last chew of tobacco, and mused:

"I've lied and I've told the truth. I've told the truth and I've lied. I made as much one way as the other, and not a cent either. Looks now as if I'd got to play deaf and dumb or go to work!"

—Exchange.

An Innocent Abroad.

The other day the police at the Union depot noticed a feeble-looking old man wandering in and out to kill time until the train should depart, and as he several times displayed quite a roll of bills he was cautioned to look out for pickpockets and confidence men.

"Wouldn't anybody job an old man like me, would they?" he innocently asked.

The varying was repeated, but he

jogged around as before, and after a time was seen in consultation with two strangers, who had walked him around to the wharf. An officer got him away from them and angrily said:

"Didn't I warn you against strangers? Those fellows are after your money!"

"But how can they get it when I have it in my pocket and my hand on it all the time?"

"Well, you look out."

"Yes, I'll look out; but I don't want to be uncivil. When anybody talks to me I like to talk back."

The stranger soon had him on the string again, and in about a quarter of an hour they left him in a hurried manner, and he sauntered into the depot with his wallet in his hand.

"There! You've let 'em beat you?" exclaimed the officer. "How much did you lend them?"

"Well, they wanted twenty dollars," he slowly replied.

"And you handed it over, of course?"

"I gave 'em a fifty dollar bill and got thirty back."

"Well, you'll never see the bill again."

"I kinder hope not!" he chuckled, as he drew down his eye. "It was a counterfeit which my son found in Troy, and being as I am very old and innocent and not up to the tricks of the wicked world, I guess I'll get into the way here somebody robs me of my book! If any one should come around looking for me please say I'm not at home!" —Detroit Free Press.

John Milton and His Daughters.

And surely it is his simplicity alone that can excuse his conduct to his daughters. Milton's Oriental views of the functions of woman led him not only to neglect, but to positively prevent, the education of his daughters. They were sent to no school, at all, but were handed over to a schoolmistress in the house. He would not allow them to learn any language, saying, with a sneer, that "for a woman one tongue was enough." The Nemesis, however, that follows selfish sacrifice of others is so sure of stroke that there needs no future world of punishment to adjust the balance. The time came when Milton would have given worlds that his daughters had learned the tongues. He was blind, and could only get at his precious books—could only give expression to his precious verses—through the eyes and hands of others. Whose hands and whose eyes so proper for this as his daughters? He proceeded to train them to read to him, parrot-like, in five or six languages, which he (the schoolmaster) could at one time have easily taught them, but of which they could not now understand a word. He turned his daughters into reading machines. It is appalling to think of such a task. That Mary should revolt, and at last, after repeated contests with her taskmaster, learn to hate her father—that she should, when some one spoke in her presence of her father's approaching marriage, make the dreadful speech that "it was no news to hear of his wedding, but if she could hear of his death, that would be something"—is unutterably painful, but not surprising. —Athenaeum.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 20.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales of 110 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 17 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was steady at \$1 20 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and nominally unchanged. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.13 and closed at 13.08. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 11 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 12 1/2 " "
Low Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Good Middling, 13 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 206 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 78 casks
Rosin, 877 bbls
Tar, 665 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 1,034 bbls

March 22.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 100 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 17 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was steady at \$1 20 per bbl. of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and lower to sell. No transactions reported. Futures for March opened in New York at 13.10 and closed at 13.04. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 11 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 12 1/2 " "
Low Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Good Middling, 13 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 206 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 78 casks
Rosin, 877 bbls
Tar, 665 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 1,034 bbls

March 23.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 250 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 17 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 500 bbls Strained at \$1 15 and 500 do Good Strained at \$1 17 per bbl.

TAR.—Sales early in the day at \$1 30 per bbl of 280 lbs, but later we hear of transactions at \$1 35 per bbl, closing firm at the advance.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 206 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 78 casks
Rosin, 877 bbls
Tar, 665 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 1,034 bbls

March 24.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 17 for Good Strained, with sales reported of 200 bbls at \$1 17 for Good Strained, \$1 25 for E No. 2, \$1 45 for F Extra No. 2, and \$1 60 for G Low No. 1.

TAR.—Sales reported at \$1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, closing strong at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and declining, with no transactions to note. Futures for March opened in New York at 12.98 and closed at 12.92. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 11 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary, 12 " "
Low Middling, 12 1/2 " "
Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Good Middling, 12 3/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 206 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 78 casks
Rosin, 877 bbls
Tar, 665 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 1,034 bbls

March 25.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and inactive at 49 cts per gallon, for regular packages. No sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 17 for Good Strained. No sales to report.

TAR.—Market for this article was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and unchanged, with small sales at quotations. Futures for April opened in New York at 12.94 and closed at 12.94. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 11 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary, 12 " "
Low Middling, 12 1/2 " "
Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Good Middling, 12 3/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 94 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 154 casks
Rosin, 2,535 bbls
Tar, 1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 257 bbls

March 26.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was unsettled, the sales of the day being at \$1 85 for Hard and \$2 90 for Yellow Dip.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 94 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 154 casks
Rosin, 2,535 bbls
Tar, 1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 257 bbls

March 27.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was unsettled, the sales of the day being at \$1 85 for Hard and \$2 90 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market was quiet at a decline on yesterday's quotations, but without repeated sales. Futures for March opened in New York at 3.00 and closed at 13.02. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 11 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary, 12 " "
Low Middling, 12 1/2 " "
Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Good Middling, 12 3/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 239 bales
Spirits turpentine, 165 casks
Rosin, 3,166 bbls
Tar, 1,239 " "
Crude turpentine, 347 " "

March 24.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 49 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was steady at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 17 for Good Strained. Sales reported of 200 bbls at \$1 17 for Good Strained, \$1 25 for E No. 2, \$1 45 for F Extra No. 2, and \$1 60 for G Low No. 1.

TAR.—Sales reported at \$1 35 per bbl of 280 lbs, closing strong at that figure.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and declining, with no transactions to note. Futures for March opened in New York at 12.98 and closed at 12.92. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 11 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary, 12 " "
Low Middling, 12 1/2 " "
Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Good Middling, 12 3/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 5 bales
Spirits turpentine, 78 casks
Rosin, 2,016 bbls
Tar, 452 bbls
Crude turpentine, 979 bbls

March 25.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quiet and inactive at 49 cts per gallon, for regular packages. No sales to report.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1 15 for Strained and \$1 17 for Good Strained. No sales to report.

TAR.—Market for this article was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and unchanged, with small sales at quotations. Futures for April opened in New York at 12.94 and closed at 12.94. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 11 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary, 12 " "
Low Middling, 12 1/2 " "
Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Good Middling, 12 3/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 5 bales
Spirits turpentine, 78 casks
Rosin, 2,016 bbls
Tar, 452 bbls
Crude turpentine, 979 bbls

March 26.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1 75 for Hard and \$2 75 for Yellow Dip, with sales as offered.

COTTON.—The market was dull and unchanged, with small sales at quotations. Futures for April opened in New York at 12.94 and closed at 12.94. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary, 10 1/2 cts @ lb
Good Ordinary, 11 1/2 " "
Strict Good Ordinary, 12 " "
Low Middling, 12 1/2 " "
Middling, 12 3/4 " "
Good Middling, 12 3/4 " "

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 94 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 154 casks
Rosin, 2,535 bbls
Tar, 1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 257 bbls

March 27.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was unsettled, the sales of the day being at \$1 85 for Hard and \$2 90 for Yellow Dip.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 94 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 154 casks
Rosin, 2,535 bbls
Tar, 1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 257 bbls

March 28.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was unsettled, the sales of the day being at \$1 85 for Hard and \$2 90 for Yellow Dip.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 94 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 154 casks
Rosin, 2,535 bbls
Tar, 1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 257 bbls

March 29.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was unsettled, the sales of the day being at \$1 85 for Hard and \$2 90 for Yellow Dip.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 94 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 154 casks
Rosin, 2,535 bbls
Tar, 1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 257 bbls

March 30.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was unsettled, the sales of the day being at \$1 85 for Hard and \$2 90 for Yellow Dip.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 94 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 154 casks
Rosin, 2,535 bbls
Tar, 1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 257 bbls

March 31.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was unsettled, the sales of the day being at \$1 85 for Hard and \$2 90 for Yellow Dip.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton, 94 bales
Spirits Turpentine, 154 casks
Rosin, 2,535 bbls
Tar, 1,091 bbls
Crude Turpentine, 257 bbls

April 1.

[To day—Good Friday—being a holiday, and the Produce Exchange being closed, there was nothing doing in cotton, spirits turpentine or rosin.]

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1 35 per bbl. of 280 lbs, at which the receipts were placed.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was unsettled, the sales of the day being at \$1 85 for Hard and \$2 90 for Yellow Dip.

Watches, often buying at as low as one-tenth their value, and in no instance have we paid over one-sixth the manufacturers' price. Since starting we have always been able to dispose of these goods in Chicago and through our regular customers throughout the country at nearly regular prices, as fast as we could procure them, but owing to the large number of failures among the heavy dealers and manufacturers throughout this and other countries during the months of July and August (the time when the jewelry business is stagnant), we have now on hand an immense stock of the most desirable goods we have ever handled, and which we have bought at lower prices than ever before. In order to dispose of this entire stock in the most speedy manner possible, and make room for new ones which we shall continue to buy, we have hit upon the following novel plan:

We propose to give you a list of the most desirable of these goods, giving opposite each article its regular retail value, and sell to you at the rate of Five Dollars' worth for \$1.00. For instance, on receipt of 50 cts. we will send you, postpaid, any article to the value of \$2.50; on receipt of \$1.00 articles to the value of \$5.00, and so on throughout the entire list. Below we give a list of the most valuable of these goods.

LIST OF JEWELRY AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Gent's New Style Scarf Rings or Pins, each, \$1.00
Silver Buttons, Engraved or Plain, each, 50 cts.
Bosom Studs, Engraved or Plain, each, 50 cts.
Round or Long Link Vest Chain, each, 50 cts.
or Ladies' Plain, Band, Fancy Stone or Cameo Rings, each, 50 cts.
Long or Round Fancy Cuff Pins, each, 50 cts.
Stone or Engraved Ear-Drops to match, each, 50 cts.
Engraved and Fancy Cuff Pins, each, 50 cts.

Any Three of the above articles will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cts.

Ladies' Broad Band Bracelets, Engraved \$1.00
First-Class Scale Rings, Double Heart, Shield, etc., each, 1.00
or Gent's Brilliant Diamond Studs, each, 1.00
or Ring, each, 1.00
Long Fancy Shawl or Bosom Pin, 1.00
Fancy Extension Ear-Drops to match, each, 1.00
Gent's Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Buttons, each, 1.00
Onyx, Amethyst or Topaz Shirt Studs (3), each, 1.00
Cameo and other Stone Rings, large, each, 1.00
Heavy Link Vest Chain and Charm, each, 1.00
Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins, each, 1.00
Any Five of the above articles will be mailed free to any address on receipt of \$1.00.

Gent's New Style Vest Chain and Charm, each, \$1.50
Scarf Rings and Pins, New Style and Extra Fine, each, 1.45
Heavy Set Stone and Fancy Studs, each, 1.45
or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons, each, 1.45
or Ladies' Cameo, Amethyst and other Stone to match, each, 1.45
Ladies' Long and very Fancy Cuff Pins, each, 1.45
Extra Engraved Onyx, Amethyst and Engraved Onyx, each, 1.45
Extra Fine Scarf Rings or Pins, each, 1.45
Long Opera or Guard Chain, 1.45
Fancy Neck Chain and Charm, 1.45
Any Six of the above articles will be mailed free on receipt of \$2.00.

Gent's Solitaire or Cluster Australian Diamond Pins, each, \$1.50
Single Stone Australian Diamond Studs (3), each, 1.50
Heavy Large Solitaire Australian Diamond Studs, each, 1.50
Fine Fine Long Link Vest Chain and Charm, each, 1.50
Very Nobby and latest style Scarf Rings and Pins, each, 1.50
or Ladies' Cameo, Onyx, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons, each, 1.50
Ladies' Cameo Necklaces, very heavy, 1.50
Long Opera or Guard Chain, 1.50
Fancy Pins and Ear-Drops, 1.50
Stone-set and other Fancy Cuff Pins, 1.50
Heavy Engraved Onyx, each, 1.50
Minitures, each, 1.50
Chased Bracelets, Broad, extra heavy, 1.50
Any Eight of the above articles you may select will be mailed to you free on receipt of \$3.00.

Ladies' Fancy Neck Chain and Medalion Charm, in Fancy Lined Jewel Casket, each, \$2.50
Long Opera Chain, with or without Slide and Tassel, each, 2.50
Heavy Large Miniature Medalion, each, 2.50
Heavy Jet and Gold Bracelet, each, 2.50
Cameo Medalion Pin and Ear-Drops, each, 2.50
or Gent's Massive Wedding Ring, Plain or Band, each, 2.50
or Gent's Extra Large Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Rings, each, 2.50
Long Shawl or Breast Pin, finest quality, each, 2.50
Long Fancy Cuff Pins, finest quality, each, 2.50
or Gent's Cameo, Amethyst or Onyx Sleeve Buttons, each, 2.50
Gent's heavy Long Link Massive Vest Chain, each, 2.50
Cluster or Solitaire Central American Diamond Pins, each, 2.50
Solitaire or Fancy Least Scarf Pins and Rings, each, 2.50
Stone and Fancy Pattern Studs (3), each, 2.50
Massive Solitaire Studs, each, 2.50
Any Ten of the above articles will be sent by mail free on receipt of \$5.00.

All of this jewelry is of a good quality, but, of course, the quality depends greatly on the price; for instance, the \$2.50 article is of a much finer quality and finish, besides being heavier, than the \$1.00 ones.

TO AGENTS.

For the benefit of parties wishing to act as Agents for the above goods, we make the following special offer:

On receipt of a \$1.00 order for our jewelry, as per above offer, we will send the goods ordered, and make the party getting up the club in present of any one of the following Watches:

1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Open Face Geneva Watch, Stem-Winder.
1 Pure Abyssinian Gold Stem-Winding Watch, Illuminated Dial, by which you can tell the time in the darkest night.
1 Pure Abyssinian Silver Hunting-Case Geneva Watch.

Any of these Four Watches will be sent alone for \$5.00, or the Watch and either a Gent's Heavy Abyssinian Gold Vest Chain and Charm, or a Ladies' Solid Abyssinian Gold Long Opera or Opera Guard Chain, for \$8.00.

Agents who cannot send the full \$5.00 can once send small orders as they procure them, and when said orders shall have amounted to \$20.00 we will send the Watch FREE OF FURTHER CHARGE.

Read What the Chicago Press Say of Us, and Send in Your Orders.

The Sentinel, of Chicago, Sept. 8, says: "We call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of the Inventors' Agency, No. 116 E. Washington Street, Chicago. What the Inventors' Agency agree to do they will do. The Sentinel has advertised for the concern since its first publication, and we have yet to hear of the first complaint against it."

The Chicago Express, Sept. 31, says: "The attention of readers is called to the advertisement of 'The Inventors' Agency,' office and rooms located at 116 Washington Street, Chicago. From personal inquiry and the recommendation of the city press, we think our friends can do no better when wanting goods in that line. Give them a trial."

The American Stockman, Sept. 11th, says: "We believe this institution perfectly sound and responsible, and consequently persons need have no hesitation about sending for what they desire."

As our responsibility we also refer you to the following firms: Holmgren Bros. & Co., 161 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Miller, Wagner & Umbdenstock, 119 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Before Ordering, Read the following: All sums of money to the amount of \$50 or over, should be sent by Registered Letter Money Order or Draft on New York or Chicago. We will hold ourselves personally responsible for any money sent as above directed. All orders under \$10.00 strictly cash. On orders of \$10.00 or over, \$1.00 may accompany the order, and balance when desired, will be collected on delivery, and no goods will be sent C. O. D. to a greater distance than 500 miles. Any money received for these goods after the stock is exhausted will be immediately returned. Postage stamps will be taken the same as cash in any amount less than \$1.00.

If on receipt of goods you are not perfectly satisfied, return them immediately in good order, and we will refund your money.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches, Jewelry, Notions, Novelties and New Inventions sent free on application.

AGENTS WANTED. Address promptly: PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, 116 E. WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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